



# 高三英语

2023.09

本试卷共 8 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题纸（卡）上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题纸（卡）一并交回。

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

## A Very Special Special Olympian

I am thankful to this day that I signed up volunteering in this Special Olympics event. If I had missed the event, I would have missed one of the most unforgettable moments that I have ever 1.

Standing at the finish line, I was able to witness many amazing efforts and close races. I was most ~~impressed~~ by the effort each athlete put into his or her event. What also impressed me was the sincere 2 each athlete expressed while participating though sometimes the joy of participating in a sporting event can get 3 in the fierce competition of winning and losing.

Then an amazing moment happened right before my eyes. A group of athletes were 4 up to run a short race. One of them was in a wheelchair, a little girl with a 5 smile. The gun sounded. They were off. Runners sped up in the track with all their might. There she was, ~~pumping~~ her arms with all the 6 she had. Her efforts were getting little result, but that did not stop her. I noticed as she got closer that ~~she~~ also had an injured arm. But that did not stop this bright star. The race was long over 7 the young athlete kept pumping her arms. As she finally 8 the finish line, the noise of the crowd was thunderous. There I stood ~~cheering~~, with tears falling down my cheeks.

After all these years, I can still hear those cheers. I grew up a lot that day because of the 9 of that little girl in the wheelchair. I was 10 that day of a poem from a book that states, "Whatever you do, do it with all your might."

- |               |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. ignored | B. controlled | C. witnessed  | D. imagined   |
| 2. A. joy     | B. belief     | C. trust      | D. confidence |
| 3. A. stuck   | B. increased  | C. respected  | D. lost       |
| 4. A. mixed   | B. called     | C. lined      | D. piled      |
| 5. A. huge    | B. narrow     | C. weak       | D. hard       |
| 6. A. desires | B. courage    | C. energy     | D. dreams     |
| 7. A. but     | and           | C. or         | D. so         |
| 8. A. felt    | B. neared     | C. took       | D. raised     |
| 9. A. honesty | B. bravery    | C. popularity | D. creativity |
| 10. A. warned | B. persuaded  | C. informed   | D. reminded   |

## 第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

### A

Sammy Armstrong was driving to his office when he 11 (notice) a car was stuck on railroad tracks. Then he heard a train whistling. Sammy threw down his sunglasses and keys and ran toward the car. 12 elderly man, Jean Papich, eighty-four, sat in the driver's seat, 13 (turn) the key hitting the gas. His wife, Marion, seventy-eight, was looking 14 (nervous) at him. Then Sammy walked toward the car and pushed it forward, but his boot slipped on the warm asphalt (沥青).

### B

I was nine when I arrived at Charlotte Avenue Elementary School in Nashua. I barely passed the third grade and the fourth grade. I 15 (convince) I wasn't "smart". Ms. Jambard, 16 taught me in the fifth grade, took an instant liking to me. Of all the 17 (subject) in school, reading was my favorite.

### C

Have you ever been to London? Which famous sites did you visit? Or, if it is the first time that you 18 (be) there, which one will you check out? Some world famous 19 (culture) sites may already be on your list: Buckingham Palace, Big Ben and the London Tower. However, a tour of London would be incomplete 20 checking out the London art scene.



## 第二部分: 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

### 第一节 (共 14 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 28 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

#### A

##### Planning to get away? Think passport first

If you're planning to get away from it all this year, you should think passport first. Checking you have a valid passport before you book your trip takes minutes but could save you the trouble and cost of not being able to go.

##### Renewing (更新) your passport before it runs out

You can renew your passport up to 9 months before it can no longer be legally used. So take the time now and save the tears later.

##### Applying for a passport for the first time

Our eligibility (资格) checks mean that it takes a minimum of one week to issue (颁发) a passport. So make sure you don't leave it to the last minute, and apply in plenty of time.

##### Help with your application is just around the corner

Selected Post Office branches and Worldchoice travel agents offer a Check and Send service that helps you with your application. It's convenient and you should receive your passport within 2 weeks.

If you need to apply for or renew a passport, you can either:

Pick up a Passport Application Form at Selected Post Office branches and Worldchoice travel agents.

Or call the Application Form Request line on 0901 4700 100 or visit [www.passport.gov.uk](http://www.passport.gov.uk)

If your need is urgent, call 0870 521 0410 for an appointment at one of our offices. We can't guarantee to see customers without an appointment.

From 14th January a guaranteed same day (passport renewals only) or one week service will be available from passport public counters.

• Calls will be charged 60p per minute and the cost per call should not normally be more than 90p.

• Calls are charged at national rates.

21. When applying for a passport for the first time, you need to know that \_\_\_\_\_.

passports can be legally used forever

passports are issued at the last minute

application checks take at least one week

D. applications are selected by post office branches

22. According to the passage, you can meet your urgent need by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. going to the offices directly

B. making a call for an appointment

C. visiting [www.passport.gov.uk](http://www.passport.gov.uk) for a guarantee

D. getting in touch with Worldchoice travel agents

23. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Certain types of passports.

B. Different functions of passports.

C. Advantages of holding passports.

D. Instructions on applying for passports.



## B

### A Teenage Inventor

The world could be one step closer to quick and inexpensive Ebola detection thanks to a teenager from Connecticut.

Olivia Hallisey, a junior at Greenwich High School, was awarded \$50,000 in the Google Science Fair for her new method that detects Ebola, a virus that causes bleeding from different parts of the body and usually causes death. Olivia's method is to ask patients to put their saliva (唾液) onto a testing card. The card changes color if the person is catching Ebola. Present Ebola tests take up to 12 hours and cost \$1,000. Olivia's method, however, can be done just in 30 minutes for about \$25. Besides, the sample (样本) doesn't have to be put in a refrigerator thanks to



the silk material Olivia uses to produce the testing cards.

Olivia was inspired to deal with this global problem after watching the news that more than 10,000 people died from Ebola in West Africa. She was particularly worried about the fact that, while the acts of involvement can improve survival rates, present detection methods are costly, time-consuming and require complex tools. Olivia got help from her science research teacher. She drew out directions from past research, and figured out detection systems that have proven to work with other diseases, including Lyme disease and yellow fever.

“What affects one country affects everyone,” Olivia told CNBC. “We have to work together to find answers to the huge challenges which cause harm to the global health.” The Connecticut’s teen, who hopes to become a doctor one day, was named the Google Science Fair winner in the competition of 20 competitors from across the globe. The fair is open to young people between the ages of 13 and 18 in most countries.

Olivia hopes her success will inspire other girls interested in science and computers. “I would just encourage girls to try it in the beginning, and remind them that they don’t have to feel naturally drawn or feel like they have a special talent for maths or science,” she told CNBC, “but just really look at something they are interested in and then think how to improve something or make it more enjoyable or relate it to their interests.”

24. According to the passage, present Ebola detection methods \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. must use a large amount of samples      B. may detect other deadly viruses as well  
C. have proven to be ineffective in practice      D. require samples to be kept in refrigerators
25. What does the underlined word “drawn” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?
- A. Attracted.      B. Controlled.      C. Admitted.      D. Exposed.
26. The Google Science Fair is intended for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. students      B. doctors      C. inventors      D. scientists



### C

Palaces are known for their beauty and splendor, but they offer little protection against attacks. It is easy to defend a large building, but usually these buildings are not designed with the comfort of a king in mind. When it comes to structures that are both beautiful and defensive, the European castle is a big success.

Castles were originally built in England by the Normans in 1066. They built towers and walls to secure the land they had taken. These castles provided the Normans with a quiet and safe place. They also served as bases of operation for attacks. In this way castles served both defensive and offensive roles. Besides, castles served as offices for governors. Those that were socially beneath the governor would come to report affairs and express their respect. They would address problems, handle business, feast, and enjoy festivities in castles. So castles served as social centers as well.

The first castles were made from earth and wood, and they were likely to suffer from attacks by fire. Then wooden castles were gradually replaced by stone, which greatly increased the strength of these towers and walls. However, attackers could throw flaming objects into castles through the windows or burn the wooden doors. This led to moving the windows and entrances o

floor and up to the first floor to make them more difficult to access.

During the Middle Ages, attacks increased in regularity, so castle defenses were updated. Arrow-slits were added. They were small holes in the castle, which allowed defenders to fire without being hurt. Towers were built from which defenders could provide fire on both sides. The towers were connected to the castle by wooden bridges, so that if one tower fell, the rest of the castle was still easy to defend. A lot of rings of castle walls were constructed, so that even if attackers went past one wall, they would be caught on a killing ground between inner and outer walls. All of these increased the defense of castles.

The end of castles can be attributed to gunpowder. During the 15th century, artillery, a kind of large guns, became powerful enough to break through stone walls. This greatly made the role of castles less effective. Though castles no longer serve their original purposes, remaining castles receive millions of visitors each year who wish to experience the situations of ancient times.

27. What was the original function of castles according to the passage?

- A. They served as tourist attractions.
- B. They were important social centers.
- C. They marked religious ceremonies.
- D. They were built for use in emergencies.

28. The reason why wooden castles were replaced by stone castles was that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stone castles cost less money
- B. stone castles offered better defense
- C. wooden castles were uncomfortable
- D. wooden castles took a long time to build

29. Which of the following showed an improvement in castle defenses?

- A. Castles were totally separated by stones.
- B. Arrow-slits were made in large quantities.
- C. Rings of walls were built to defend the towers.
- D. Windows and entrances were moved to the higher floor.

30. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Fancy Living: Learning about Castles
- B. Normans: Bringing Castles to England
- C. A History of Castles: The Rise and Fall of Castles
- D. Defending Castles: Technologies Used to Defend Castles



## D

### Maths and Music

An excellent way to kill a conversation is to say you are a mathematician. Tell others you are also a musician, however, and they will be hooked. Although there are obvious similarities between mathematical and musical activity, there is no direct evidence for the kind of magical connection many people seem to believe in.

I'm partly referring here to the "Mozart effect", where children who have been played Mozart compositions are supposedly more intelligent, including at maths, than other children. It is not hard to see why such a theory would be popular: we would all like to become better at maths without putting in any effort. But the conclusions of the experiment that expressed the belief in the Mozart effect were much more modest. If you want your brain to work better, you clearly have to put in hard work. As for

learning to play the piano, it also takes effort.

Surely a connection is quite reasonable. Both maths and music deal with abstract structures, so if you become good at one, then it is likely that you become good at something more general that helps you with the other. If this is correct, it would show a connection between mathematical and musical ability. It would be more like the connection between abilities at football and tennis. To become better at one, you need to improve your fitness and coordination (协调). That makes you better at sport and probably helps with the other.

Abstract structures don't exist only in maths and music. If you learn a language then you need to understand its abstract structures like grammar. Yet we don't hear people asking about a connection between mathematical and linguistic (语言的) ability. Maybe this is because grammar feels mathematical, so it wouldn't be surprising that mathematicians were better at learning grammar. Music, however, is strongly tied up with feelings and can be enjoyed even by people who know little about it. As such, it seems different from maths, so there wouldn't be any connection between the two.

Let's see how we solve problems of the "A is to B as C is to D" kind. These appear in intelligence tests but they are also central to both music and maths. Consider the opening of Mozart's *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* (小夜曲). The second phrase is a clear answer to the first. The listener thinks: "The first phrase goes upward and uses the notes of a G major chord (和弦); what would be the corresponding phrase that goes downward and uses the notes of a D7?" Music is full of puzzles like this. If you are good at them, expectations will constantly be set up in your mind. The best moments surprise you by being unexpected, but we need the expectations in the first place.

31. What does the author say about "Mozart effect"?

- A. The goal of it was not carefully thought about.
- B. The interest people showed in it was unexpected.
- C. The way it was carried out proved to be ineffective.
- D. The findings from it gave people wrong information.

32. The author mentioned football and tennis in Paragraph 3 to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. music and maths have something in common
- B. football and tennis are played in a similar way
- C. certain skills may be developed through practice
- D. abstract structures bring benefits to various fields

33. We can infer from Paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. language is less attractive to learners
- B. mathematicians are good at music learning
- C. language seems more like maths than music does
- D. the structure of language is easier to learn than that of music

34. What is the writer's main purpose in the last paragraph?

- A. To prove how music finally differs from maths.
- B. To describe the mathematical processes musicians may have.
- C. To show how abstract thinking applies to both music and maths.
- D. To explain why Mozart is so highly considered by mathematicians.



## 第二节 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Gardening 380 Kilometers above Earth

Astronauts have to go through physical, psychological, and technical training. They also go through training in how to care for plants. These “astronaut gardeners” share their work and living space with plants.

Taking seeds and plants along on a trip isn't a new idea. As space trips become longer, it will be necessary to grow food in space. 35 Because of this, it's not practical to send everything needed for a long journey, only to be used once and thrown away.

Plants can serve many uses on a space journey. They can provide more fresh things. 36 Also, plants can help to make air quality better because they produce oxygen. They can improve the quality of the air inside the spacecraft—the only air the astronauts can breathe.

37 Due to the lack of gravity in space, the oxygen that the plants produce stays around the plants. This can actually kill them, so fans are needed to circulate the air. Without gravity, roots don't “know” to grow down, leaves don't “know” to grow up, and water doesn't easily travel up the roots to the leaves. 38 Besides, soil is too heavy to send to space, and special liquid gels (胶) are used to help plant growth.

Scientists are also working on the plants themselves. They are trying to make plants grow more rapidly and grow with less water and light in space, and they are looking for ways to make plants more resistant to disease. 39 Imagine that deserts may one day provide lots of fresh food for local people, saving transportation costs. Similarly, plants that are resistant to disease could provide an important food supply. With the world's population now at seven billion people, our astronaut gardeners may help discover ways to feed those billions.

Every plant grown in space must have several uses.

However, there are challenges with growing plants in space.

Such methods may result in improvements back here on Earth.

The cost of taking anything into space is about \$22,000 per kilogram.

Specialized containers are being developed to help the plants grow correctly.

Astronauts will welcome the addition of fruits and vegetables to their diet of dry foods.

Currently all oxygen is taken aboard in tanks and then caught again so it can be reused.

## 第三部分: 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 阅读表达 (共 4 小题; 第 40、41 小题各 2 分, 第 42 小题 3 分, 第 43 小题 5 分, 共 12 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据题目要求回答问题。

You are watching your favorite TV show when a commercial break starts. First you see an ad for candy. Then there is one for fast food. Your stomach growls. Suddenly, all you can think about is how much you need a snack.

If that sounds familiar, you are not alone. Researchers from McMaster University in Canada studied the effects of junk food ads. The researchers examined the effects of advertising junk food on more than 6000 kids through TV commercials and other types of media. They found that kids made unhealthy food and drink choices as quickly as 30 minutes after seeing the ads.



"There is too much unhealthy food advertising out there," says Behnam Sadeghirad. He's one of the researchers who led the study. "This is dangerous for younger children."

Food and drink ads are everywhere, from TV to the Internet. Companies want to make sure you know about their products. They spend nearly \$1.8 billion a year on food ads aimed at kids, according to a report.

The Nielsen Company tracked the number of food ads that kids saw in 2015. It found that kids watched nearly 12 food ads on TV each day. Most of these ads weren't for healthy foods. In fact, on average, kids saw only one ad per week for fruits and vegetables. Instead, most of the ads were for fast food, candy, and sugary drinks.

Jennifer Harris, a professor at the University of Connecticut, says this is a big part of the problem. "Unhealthy foods are not things we should be encouraging kids to eat more often," Harris says. "But unfortunately those are the products being advertised to them the most."

Health experts say it's OK to treat yourself to a cookie once in a while. But what can you do to keep from having an unhealthy snack every time you see an ad for junk food? Harris says it's important to learn to spot the techniques companies use in their ads, tell their kids what is going on and help kids think about whether these products are good for them.

40. What did researchers from McMaster University find?

41. What do the findings of the Nielsen Company suggest?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

*To avoid negative impacts of advertisements for unhealthy food, parents should keep their kids from watching these kinds of advertisements.*

43. Please briefly describe what you can do to reduce the negative impact of advertising on your life.

## 第二节 (20分)

假设你是农大附中高三学生李华。你的美国笔友 Peter 得知你即将进入高三，想要了解一些你的近况。请回邮件向他做具体介绍，内容包括：

1. 对高三生活既兴奋又紧张
2. 具体介绍学习与生活计划

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,



Yours,

Li Hua



# 农大附中高三月考

英语参考答案 2023.09

第一部分:知识运用(共两节, 30分)

第一节完形填空(共10小题;每小题1.5分, 共15分)

1.C 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.A 6.C 7.A 8.B 9.B 10.D

第二节语法填空(共10小题;每小题1.5分, 共15分)

11.noticed 12.An 13.tuning 14.nervously 15. was convinced

16.who 17.subjects 18. have been 19.cultural 20 without



第二部分:阅读理解(共两节, 38分)

第一节(共14小题;每小题2分, 共28分)

21.C(推理判断题) 22.B(细节理解题) 23.D(主旨大意题) 24.D(推理判断题)  
25.A(词义猜测题) 26.A(推理判断题) 27.B(细节理解题) 28.B(细节理解题)  
29.D(细节理解题) 30.C(主旨大意题) 31.D(推理判断题)  
32.A(推理判断题) 33.C(推理判断题) 34.c(目的意图题)

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分, 共10分)

35.D 36.F 37.B 38.E 39.C

第二部分:书面表达(共两节, 32分)

第一节阅读表达(共4小题;第40-41小题各2分, 第42小题3分, 第43小题5分, 共12分)

41.They found that kids made unhealthy food and drink choices as quickly as 30 minutes after seeing the advertisements

42. It's hard to avoid seeing junk food ads on TV.

43.Keep their kids from watching this kinds of advertisements.

According to the passage, to avoid negative impacts for unhealthy food, parents should learn to spot the techniques companies use their ads, tell their kids what is going on and help kids think about whether these products are good for them.

44.Thinking twice with a critical mind allow me to be less affected by the advertisements. When seeing an advertisement, I always think about whether I really need this product .Before purchasing something, I will got to know a product well rather than blindly buy it. Also I will ask my parents for some practical advice.

## 【第40题】

内容:意义符合原文, 回答内容完整, 如抄写原文, 不扣分。语言:准确、连贯。如准确性和连贯性欠佳, 酌情扣0.5-1分。

## 【第41题】

内容:归纳概括合情合理, 即可得分, 有轻微语法错误不扣分。

## 【第42题】

划线标准:划线完全正确, 得1分。整句全划等情况不得分。内容:解释符合原文意义。

语言:准确、连贯;如准确性和连贯性欠佳, 酌情扣分。

## 【第43题】

一 评分标准

一档 5分 紧扣主题。语言准确、连贯, 仅有个别错误。

二挡 3-4分 贴近主题。在准确性和连贯性上，有少量语言错误，不影响理解。

三挡 1-2分 和主题相关。语言上有大量错误，影响理解。

四挡 0分 表达内容和主题完全不相干。或者仅孤立地罗列出和主题相关的个别单词。

## 二 评分细则

内容：内容意义上言之有理即可得分，照抄原文某些段落，不得分。所表达内容与题目要求无关，不得分。仅列出一种做法，只要内容充实，不影响得分。

语言：准确、连贯；如有错误，酌情扣分。

字数要求：如超过 50 字，扣 0.5 分。如少于 30 字，扣 0.5 分。



## 第二节(20分)

Possible version:

Dear Peter,

Thank you so much for your letter. As you know, it's going to be my senior year in high school pretty soon. I'm very excited about it, hoping it will be an enjoyable experience through my effort. Meanwhile, the feeling of worry also fills in my heart, for I am weak in some subjects. So my plan about my study and life is as follows.

~~For me~~. I was poor in physics and chemistry. So I am determined to take more effort in learning the ~~two subjects~~. ~~In addition~~, I'm worrying about the test of listening and speaking English. I'm kind of left behind by my ~~classmates~~ and, ~~to be~~ honest with you, I don't feel satisfied with my score. I plan to work on it and study harder ~~in the next~~ several months, hoping I'd be able to catch up with others before the exam. As for my life in senior grade three, I ~~hope to~~ take part in more outdoor activities such as swimming, riding bikes and being a volunteer in ~~environmental protection~~. I believe my life could be colorful and fruitful.

How about your recent life? Hope to receive your reply soon.

Yours,

Lihua

## 写作评价标准

### 分档

#### 一档(6-8)

内容(8分)内容完整，详略得当。表述与主题相关。

语言(8分)语言准确，基本无语言错误；句式多样，语言表达基本得体。

结构(4分)条理清晰，结构合理。衔接自然，行文连贯。

#### 二档 (3-5)

内容：基本完整。表述与主题基本相关。

语言：语言有一些错误，但不影响理解；句式有一定变化，语言表达不太得体。

结构：条理基本清晰，结构基本合理。有一定衔接手段，行文基本连贯。

#### 三档 (0-2)

内容：内容不完整，表述与主题不太相关或完全无关。

语言：语言有大量错误，影响理解。语言表达不得体。

结构：条理不清晰。支离破碎。